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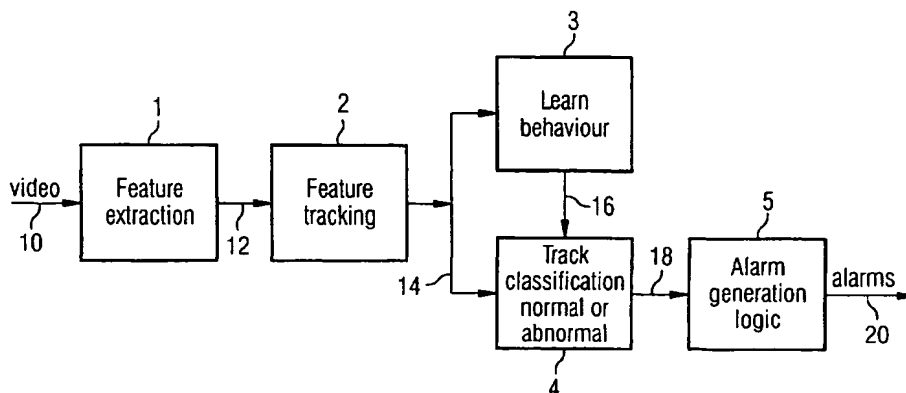
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(54) Title: VIDEO MOTION ANOMALY DETECTOR



(57) Abstract: The Video Motion Anomaly Detector addresses the problem of automatically detecting events of interest to operators of CCTV systems used in security, transport and other applications, processing CCTV images. The detector may be used in a number of ways, for example to raise an alarm, summoning a human operator to view video data, or to trigger selective recording of video data or to insert an index mark in recordings of video data.

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VIDEO MOTION ANOMALY DETECTOR

The present invention relates to devices and methods for processing video images to raise an alarm signal when an event of interest is detected.

5

Closed circuit television (CCTV) is widely used for security, transport and other purposes. Example applications include the observation of crime or vandalism in public open spaces or buildings (such as hospitals and schools), intrusion into prohibited areas, monitoring the free flow of road traffic, detection of traffic incidents
10 and queues, detection of vehicles travelling the wrong way on one-way roads.

The monitoring of CCTV displays (by human operators) is a very laborious task however and there is considerable risk that events of interest may go unnoticed. This is especially true when operators are required to monitor a number of CCTV camera
15 outputs simultaneously. As a result in many CCTV installations, video data is recorded and only inspected in detail if an event is known to have taken place. Even in these cases, the volume of recorded data may be large and the manual inspection of the data may be laborious. Consequently there is a requirement for automatic devices to process video images and raise an alarm signal when there is an event of interest. The
20 alarm signal can be used either to draw the event to the immediate attention of an operator, to place an index mark in recorded video or to trigger selective recording of CCTV data.

Some automatic event detectors have been developed for CCTV systems, though few
25 of these are very successful. The most common devices are called video motion detectors (VMDs) or activity detectors, though they are generally based on simple algorithms concerning the detection of changes in the brightness of the video image - not the actual movement of imaged objects. For the purposes of detecting changes in brightness, the video image is generally divided into a grid of typically 16 blocks
30 horizontally and vertically (i.e. 256 blocks in total). There several disadvantages of these algorithms. For example, they are prone to false alarms, for example when there

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are changes to the overall levels of illumination. Furthermore, they are unable to detect the movement of small objects, because of the block-based processing. In addition, they cannot be applied if the scene normally contains moving objects which are not of interest. These disadvantages can be reduced to a limited extent by additional
5 processing logic, but the effectiveness of standard VMDs is inherently limited by the use of change detection as the initial image-processing stage.

There is another type of detection device, which is characterised by the use of complex algorithms involving image segmentation, object recognition and tracking and alarm
10 decision rules. Though these devices can be very effective, they are generally expensive systems designed for use in specific applications and do not perform well without careful tuning and setting-up, and may not work at all outside of a limited range of applications for which they were originally developed.

15 US Patent No. 6,081,606 by inventors Wade & Jeffrey describes an apparatus and a method for detecting motion within an image sequence. That document discloses that motion within an image may be calculated by correlating areas of one image with areas of the next image in the video to generate a flow field. The flow field is then analysed and an alarm raised dependent on the observed magnitude and direction of flow.

20

European Patent No 0 986 912 describes a method for monitoring a predetermined surveillance region. A video image is divided into a number of segments. A statistical distribution for the mean grey level is determined for each segment. A change in mean grey level for a segment, outside the usual statistical variation, may be used to trigger
25 an alarm.

The Video Motion Anomaly Detector addresses the problem of automatically detecting events of interest to operators of CCTV systems used in security, transport and other applications, processing CCTV images. The detector may be used in a number of
30 ways, for example to raise an alarm, summoning a human operator to view video data,

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or to trigger selective recording of video data or to insert an index mark in recordings of video data.

Accordingly, the present invention provides a method for processing video images to
5 detect an event of interest, comprising the steps of: receiving a video signal
representing the video images to be processed; extracting at least one point feature
from the video signal; tracking the position and movement of the at least one point
feature within the video images to generate a corresponding at least one track, each
representing a corresponding point feature; using an iterative learning process to derive
10 a normal pattern of behaviour for each track; comparing present behaviour of the at
least one track to the respective normal pattern of behaviour; and in response to the
present behaviour falling outside the normal pattern of behaviour, generating an alarm
signal .

15 The alarm signal may cause at least one of the following effects: draw the attention of
an operator; place an index mark at the appropriate place in recorded video data; and
trigger selective recording of video data.

The learning process may accumulate data representing the behaviour of the track(s)
20 over a period of time in a four-dimensional histogram, said four dimensions
representing x-position, y-position, x-velocity and y-velocity, of the track(s) within the
video image. Furthermore, the learn behaviour stage may segregate the tracks
according to a velocity threshold; wherein tracks moving at a velocity below the
velocity threshold are considered stationary while tracks moving at a velocity in excess
25 of the velocity threshold are considered mobile; wherein data concerning the mobile
tracks is stored in said four-dimensional histogram, data concerning the stationary
tracks being stored in a two-dimensional histogram, said two dimensions representing
x-position and y-position within the video image. Furthermore, a cell size of the four-
dimensional histogram may vary in accordance with a measured speed in the image of
30 each respective track. The histogram may be periodically de-weighted in order to bias
the result of the learning process towards more recent events.

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The comparison process may classify a track according to a comparison of the frequency of occupation of the corresponding histogram cell with an occupancy threshold. The comparison process may act to classify as normal behaviour a track
5 adjacent or near a cell which is above the occupancy threshold, despite the track appearing in a cell below the occupancy threshold, where one cell is considered to be near another if the distance between them is below a predetermined distance threshold.

Abnormal tracks may be filtered, whereby an active alarm signal is generated in
10 response to an abnormal track which resembles a number of other abnormal tracks, in terms of at least one of position, velocity and time.

Abnormal tracks may be filtered, whereby an active alarm signal is generated in response only to an abnormal track which has been classified as abnormal on a
15 predetermined number of occasions.

Abnormal tracks may be filtered, whereby an active alarm signal is generated in response only to a track being classified as abnormal for the first time.

20 Abnormal tracks may be filtered, whereby an active alarm signal is generated only in response to a filtered version of the classification rising above a predetermined threshold value.

Subsequent active alarm signals may be inhibited for a predetermined time interval
25 after a first active alarm signal has been produced.

Subsequent active alarm signals may be inhibited if caused by an abnormal track within a predetermined distance of another track which has previously generated an alarm.

30 The present invention also provides apparatus for processing video images to detect an event of interest, comprising: a source of video images, producing a video signal

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representing the video images to be processed; a feature extraction device receiving the video signal and producing data representing at least one point feature detected within the image; a feature tracking device receiving the data representing point features and producing data representing tracks, being representative of the position and speed of each respective point feature, within the image; a learning device receiving the data representing the tracks and producing a signal representing a range of behaviour considered normal by the learning device, in response to operation of a learning process on the data representing the tracks; a classification device receiving both the signal representing the normal range of behaviour of the tracks and the data
10 representing the tracks, being adapted to compare the signal and the data and to issue a normal/abnormal signal in accordance with the outcome of such comparison; and an alarm generation device receiving the normal/abnormal signal and generating at least one active alarm signal in response to the normal/abnormal signal indicating abnormal behaviour of at least one track.

15

The above, and further, objects, characteristics and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following description of certain embodiments thereof, with reference the Fig. 1 which shows schematic block diagram of a video motion anomaly detector according to the present invention.

20

The present invention provides a video motion anomaly detector that is feature-based, and generates alarms on the basis of abnormal behaviour of a track representing the behaviour of a point feature. The known systems do not have these characteristics.

25

The video motion anomaly detector extracts and tracks point-like features in video images and raises an alarm when one or more track(s) each representing a feature is/are behaving abnormally compared with the behaviour of those tracks observed over a period of time. By "behaviour" we mean the movement of tracks in different parts of
30 the video image. For example, rapid movement of features in a particular direction in one part of the field of view may be normal, but it may be abnormal if it occurred in

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another part of the field of view where the normal behaviour is slow movement. Similarly, rapid movement in the same part of the field of view may be abnormal if the movement is in a different direction.

5 Fig. 1 shows the main processing stages in the video motion anomaly detector.

An incoming video signal 10 is provided by a source of video images, for example a CCTV camera. The video signal 10 represents video images generated by the source of video images. Typically, the video images will show a view of an area surveyed by a
10 CCTV security camera.

The video signal 10 is supplied to a feature extraction stage 1. The feature extraction stage 1 locates point-like features in each processed image in the video image sequence. A suitable feature extraction process is described in Patent No: GB2218507,
15 "Digital Data Processing". The located features are identified in a signal 12 provided to the next stage, feature tracking stage 2.

The feature tracking stage 2 tracks features so that each point-like feature can be described by its current position and its estimated velocity in the image. The feature
20 tracking stage 2 provides a track, that is a signal 14 indicating the current position and estimated velocity in the image, for each tracked feature, to a learn behaviour stage 3 and to a track classification stage 4.

The learn behaviour stage 3 accumulates information about the behaviour of features
25 over a period of time. One way of doing this is to accumulate a four-dimensional histogram, the four dimensions of the histogram being x-position, y-position, x-velocity, y-velocity.

The track classification stage 4 classifies each track as being 'normal' or 'abnormal', as
30 compared with the behaviour information accumulated by the learn behaviour stage 3. One way of classifying a track is to compare the frequency of occupancy of the

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corresponding histogram cell with a threshold. If the frequency of occupancy is below the threshold, the track is classified as abnormal, otherwise it is considered normal. The track classification stage 4 sends a normal/abnormal signal 18 to an alarm generation stage 5. If any of the tracked features show abnormal behaviour, then this 5 signal will inform the alarm generation stage 5 of the abnormality.

The alarm generation stage 5 generates an alarm signal 20 in response to an active normal/abnormal signal 18, indicating that at least one abnormal track has been found to be present. Additional processing logic may be provided to resolve situations such 10 as intermittent abnormal behaviour or multiple instances of abnormal behaviour associated with one real-world event, and other such situations.

The video motion anomaly detector of the present invention preferably provides at least one of the following features: the use of point feature extraction and tracking in an 15 event detector; and the detection of events by classification of track behaviour as being abnormal, compared with the behaviour of tracks observed over time.

Compared with event detection based on a known video motion detection, the video motion anomaly detector of the present invention provides at least some of the 20 following advantages.

- It is based on point-feature extraction rather than detecting changes in image brightness. This makes the system of the invention relatively insensitive to changes in scene illumination levels. Scene illumination levels are major source of false alarms in known video motion detectors.
- 25 - Because it is based on the detection of point features rather than block processing, the system of the invention is able to detect the movement of even relatively small objects, and to indicate an alarm condition if the movement is unusual.
- The system of the invention accumulates information about the behaviour of each tracked feature, enabling it to build up a definition of 'normal' behaviour for each 30 feature. The system of the invention can then detect movement of interest, that is,

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movement departing from 'normal' behaviour for that particular feature, even in the presence of other features moving 'normally'.

- The system of the invention detects abnormal behaviour, that is, behaviour departing from the calculated 'normal' behaviour for a particular feature, rather than pre-defined
5 specific behaviour. The invention may accordingly be applied to a very wide range of different applications with little special setting-up, and can adapt to long-term or permanent changes in the viewed image.

Compared with existing event detection systems based on complex software solutions,
10 the video motion anomaly detector of the present invention is a relatively simple system suitable for implementation in relatively inexpensive hardware.

The main processing stages of the video motion anomaly detector are now described in more detail, with reference to Fig. 1.

15

Fig. 1 schematically shows the main processing stages in a video motion anomaly detector of the present invention, receiving video information 10, and producing an alarm signal 20.

20 The feature extraction stage 1 locates point-like features in each processed image in the video image sequence. A preferred feature extractor is described in Patent No: GB2218507, "Digital Data Processing" and this is further described by Harris and Stephens in the Proceedings of the 4th Alvey Vision Conference, September 1988, University of Manchester, "A combined corner and edge detector". An important
25 aspect of this feature extractor is that it provides feature attributes, i.e. quantitative descriptions of the extracted features in addition to their position in the image. Compared with other point-feature extraction algorithms the Harris method is particularly robust.

30 Other point-feature extraction techniques have been developed, and could be used within the present invention. For example, one such technique is described by

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Moravec in Tech Report CMU-RI-TR-3, Carnegie-Mellon University, Robotics Institute, Sep 1980 "Obstacle avoidance and navigation in the real world by a seeing robot rover". Other ad hoc schemes can be envisaged.

5 Indeed, any algorithm that can be used to extract image features that can be associated with a locality can be used as a point-like feature extractor in the present invention. As examples, knot-points, that is to say points of high curvature on edge features, can be assigned a position. A feature such as an image region, for example an entire vehicle or person, segmented by edge-finding or region growing techniques, can be assigned the
10 position of its centroid.

The feature extractor 1 may employ a fixed feature-strength threshold, in which case the number of extracted features may vary from frame to frame and it may vary from one application to another. Alternatively, the threshold may be varied so that a fixed
15 number of features are extracted.

The feature tracking stage 2 tracks features between image frames so that each point-like feature can be described by its current position and its estimated velocity in the image.
20

In the present application a multi-target tracking algorithm is required as a scene may contain a large number of moving objects and each may give rise to a number of extracted features. For example, a car passing through the field of view may generate a number of extracted features on each video frame, depending on the spatial resolution
25 used, and a traffic scene may contain a number of cars moving in different parts of the field of view. Tracking algorithms are themselves relatively well-known and understood. A treatise on the subject is given by Blackman & Popoli in "Design & Analysis of Modern Tracking Systems", Artech House 1999.

30 Tracking is a cyclic process. At any time, a number of objects may be being tracked. Their current position and velocity are known and as each new frame of video data is

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presented, the track information needs to be updated. Such a tracking algorithm typically consists of the following stages.

- Plot (feature)-to-track association: this is the process of deciding which of the 5 features, extracted from the most recent video frame, is the same object as that represented by any particular track. As "plot" rather than "feature" is the normal term used in discussion of tracking algorithms, "plot" will be used in this section of the description. A standard approach is to only consider for association plots that fall within a window or gate, which is centred on the plot's predicted position (see below). 10 Many tracking algorithms then employ simple rules to handle situations where more than one plot falls in the acceptance gate. Example rules include 'associate the plot nearest to the predicted position', or 'associate neither'. These options will be discussed below. In the present application the density of plots is typically high and the possibility of plot-to-track association error is high so the preferred approach makes use 15 of the similarity of plot (feature) attributes as well as plot position in making the plot-to-track association decision. Other schemes for resolving ambiguities are possible, for example probabilistic matching, multiple-hypothesis tracking and deferred decision making. Other refinements may be employed to improve performance, for example cross-correlation of image patches to confirm the similarity of imaged features, or 20 variation of the acceptance window size according to the expected accuracy of prediction. This latter option will allow well established and slow moving tracks to have a smaller acceptance window than fast moving or newly formed tracks. Bi-directional matching schemes are also possible.
- 25 - Track Maintenance: this is the process of initiating new tracks, typically because a new object has come into view, and deleting tracks, typically because a tracked feature is no longer in view. Most tracking algorithms will also have a track confirmation process for deciding whether a track is sufficiently well-established as to be the basis for subsequent decision making. In a preferred implementation, new tracks are 30 initiated from plots that cannot be accounted for after plot-to-track association with existing tracks. Because of uncertainties in the performance of the feature extractor,

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tracks are not immediately deleted in the preferred implementation if they are not associated with any plot. Instead, a track may "coast" for a number of frames before deletion. Tracks are confirmed once they have been successfully associated with plots on a number of frames.

5

Tracking feature of low feature strength is problematic, because they are not reliably detected on each video frame. Tracking errors become more common when the tracks are closely spaced. One way of reducing this problem is to ignore unmatched plots of a low feature-strength, and only initiate new tracks for unmatched plots of a higher
10 feature-strength.

- Track filtering and prediction: this is the process of estimating the current plot position and velocity, and predicting the expected plot position on subsequent image frames. This process is required because measurements of feature positions may be
15 imperfect because of pixel quantisation and image noise, and objects may move appreciably between image frames. A number of methods are applicable, for example recursive Kalman or Alpha-Beta filtering, fitting polynomial splines to recent plot data etc. Performance here may be improved by a number of schemes, for example outlier removal and varying the order of a polynomial spline according the length of a track's
20 history.

In general, tracking algorithms follow a common pattern though individual implementations may vary in detail according to application-specific factors and other issues.

25

The learn behaviour stage 3 accumulates information about the behaviour of tracks, representing tracked features, over a period of time. The preferred way of doing this is to accumulate a four-dimensional histogram, the four dimensions of the histogram
30 being x-position, y-position, x-velocity, y-velocity. Alternatively, other co-ordinate

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systems might be used such as polar co-ordinates or Hough transform space co-ordinates, etc.

The behaviour histogram, being four-dimensional, may require a large amount of data storage and this may be impractical for implementation in processing hardware. The preferred way of overcoming this problem is to partition the histogram into two sections. The first is for stationary tracks, i.e. very slow moving ones. This section is a two-dimensional histogram and so may use a fine cell size without requiring large amounts of storage. The second histogram section is for moving objects of different speeds. Although this is a four-dimensional histogram, a coarser cell size may be used for such objects so the size of this section of the histogram also need not be large. The size of the second partition may also be reduced by using a cell size which varies with speed.

There are a number of alternative ways of constructing the histogram to minimise memory requirements. These include quad tree and other sparse matrix representation techniques.

The histogram describing behaviour may be built up over a fixed period of time and remain unchanged thereafter. This has the disadvantage that slow changes in actual behaviour, drift in camera electronics or sagging of camera mounts etc, may ultimately result in normal behaviour being classified as abnormal. This may be overcome in a number of ways. In the preferred method, the histogram is periodically de-weighted by a factor close to unity, with the result that the system has a fading memory, i.e. its memory is biased towards most recent events. Depending on processor limitations, it may be necessary to implement the fading memory in ways to reduce processor load. For example, the de-weighting might be applied at a larger interval, or only a part of the histogram might be de-weighted at shorter intervals. Another way of biasing memory of behaviour to recent events, albeit not a fading memory, is to use two histogram stores, one being built up while the other is being used for track classification.

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While histogramming is the preferred approach, there are other possible learning and classification methods, and some of these are discussed below.

5

The track classification stage 4 classifies each track as being 'normal' or 'abnormal' and the method used depends on how behaviour is being learnt in the learn behaviour stage 3. In the preferred histogram-based method, a track is classified by comparing the frequency of occupancy of the corresponding histogram cell with an occupancy
10 threshold. If the frequency of occupancy is below the threshold, the track is classified as abnormal, otherwise it is considered normal.

If a very low false alarm rate is required, it may be necessary to take additional steps to prevent an adverse system response, particularly if the training time has been limited.
15 As an example of such steps, a track may be classified as normal, even if the occupancy of the corresponding histogram cell is low, if it is adjacent or near an above threshold cell. The distance from the corresponding histogram cell to the nearest above occupancy threshold cell (measured within the histogram by city-block, Cartesian or some other metric which may be occupancy weighted) may be compared with a
20 distance threshold. If the distance is less than the threshold, the track is classified as normal, otherwise the track is considered abnormal. The false alarm rate can be adjusted by varying the occupancy threshold and the distance threshold. As an alternative to the use of a distance threshold, histogram data might be blurred to suppress the classification of tracks as abnormal in cells close to high occupancy cells.
25 Similarly, other morphological operators might be applied.

The alarm generation stage 5 generates an alarm signal 20 when abnormal tracks are found to be present, subject to additional processing logic to resolve situations such as
30 intermittent abnormal behaviour or multiple instances of abnormal behaviour

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associated with one real-world event, and other situations such as when spurious track data is generated by a tracking error.

The risk of alarms being generated by spurious data can be reduced by limiting processing to confirmed tracks or tracks whose track history shows a consistent history of associated plots. Alarms generated by spurious data can also be reduced by limiting processing to either: abnormal tracks which occur in close proximity (in terms of any of: position, velocity or time) to a number of other abnormal tracks, and/or: tracks which are classified as abnormal on a number of occasions.

10

To prevent intermittent alarms, an alarm signal 20 can be raised (subject to other logic) only when a track is classified as abnormal for the first time, or when a filtered version of the classification rises above a threshold.

15 Multiple alarms might be generated, for example, if a vehicle viewed by the CCTV system takes an abnormal path and generates a number of separate abnormal tracks in the process – the different tracks being generated by different parts of the vehicle. These multiple alarms would be confusing and unwanted in a practical system. These can be suppressed by inhibiting alarms for a period of seconds after a first alarm.
20 Alternatively, alarms could be suppressed if the track causing the alarm is within some distance of a track that has previously generated an alarm.

A number of different methods of alarm generation logic can be envisaged, with different ad hoc formulations.

25

The above sections describe preferred methods for use within the present invention, although alternative learning and classification methods may be used. A selection of such alternatives described below.

30

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Fan-in/Fan-out (MLP) Neural Net. In outline, the idea is to use a multi-layer perceptron with 4 input nodes (for track data X,Y, Vx, Vy) and 4 output nodes, but an intermediate layer of 2 or 3 nodes. The perceptron is a program that learn concepts, i.e. it can learn to respond with True (1) or False (0) for inputs we present to it, by repeatedly
5 "studying" examples presented to it. The Perceptron is a neural network whose weights and biases may be trained to produce a correct target vector when presented with the corresponding input vector. The training technique used is called the perceptron learning rule. The perceptron is able to generalise from its training vectors and work with randomly distributed connections. Perceptrons are especially suited for simple
10 problems in pattern classification. The network would be trained to reconstruct its own input. Because of the internal constriction, the reconstruction should be better for "normal" tracks and worse for "abnormal" tracks. Thus, the accuracy of reconstruction could be used to assess the normality of the track.

15 Nearest Neighbour. Here, tracked feature data for recent frames is retained to create a track history database. Each new track is tested for normality by searching this database to find any similar previous tracks.

Pruned Nearest Neighbour. This is a variation of the full nearest neighbour technique.
20 The history database is reduced in size by omitting duplicates or near duplicates of earlier data.

Kohonen Net. Although this is a neural net technique, this can be viewed as similar to the pruned nearest neighbour method. The behaviour of tracked objects is described by
25 a set of nodes positioned in the four-dimensional input space. The actual positions of the nodes are determined by an iterative training process. This method is also related to adaptive code-book generation methods used in data compression systems.

Probabilistic Checking. This is a lateral approach to searching history databases for the
30 nearest neighbour-based algorithms. Here, the history database is searched by choosing for comparison entries in a random sequence until a number of matches are

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found. If the track being checked is very normal, a number of matches will be found very quickly.

5 Accordingly, the present invention provides a video motion anomaly detector which addresses the problem of automatically detecting events of interest to operators of CCTV systems used in security, transport and other applications, by processing CCTV images. The detector may be used, for example, to activate an alarm to summon a human operator to view video data, to trigger selective recording of video data or to
10 insert an index mark in recordings of video data. The video motion anomaly detector of the present invention extracts and tracks point-like features in video images and raises an alarm when a feature is behaving abnormally, compared with the 'normal' behaviour of those features, derived from observations of that feature over a period of time.

15

Existing video motion detectors are devices which are essentially based on detecting changes in image brightness averaged over image sub-blocks. The video motion anomaly detector of the present invention has the advantage of being less prone to false alarms caused by changes in scene illumination levels. The detector of the present
20 invention can also detect the movement of smaller objects and detect movements of interest, even in the presence of other moving objects. Further, it can be applied to a very wide range of different applications with little special setting. Compared with other existing event detection systems based on complex software solutions, the video motion anomaly detector can be implemented in relatively inexpensive hardware.

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Claims

1. A method for processing video images to detect an event of interest, comprising the steps of :
 - receiving a video signal (10) representing the video images to be processed;
 - 5 - extracting (1) at least one point feature from the video signal ;
 - tracking (2) the position and movement of the at least one point feature within the video images to generate a corresponding at least one track, each representing a corresponding point feature;
 - 10 - using (3) an iterative learning process to derive a normal pattern of behaviour for each track;
 - comparing (4) present behaviour of the at least one track to the respective normal pattern of behaviour; and
 - in response to the present behaviour falling outside the normal pattern of behaviour, generating (5) an alarm signal (20).
- 15 2. A method according to claim 1 wherein the alarm signal (20) causes at least one of the following effects:
 - draw the attention of an operator;
 - place an index mark at the appropriate place in recorded video data; and
 - trigger selective recording of video data.
- 20 3. A method according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the learning process (3) accumulates data representing the behaviour of the track(s) over a period of time in a four-dimensional histogram, said four dimensions representing x-position, y-position, x-velocity and y-velocity, of the track(s) within the video image.
- 25 4. A method according to claim 3 wherein the learn behaviour stage segregates the tracks according to a velocity threshold; wherein tracks moving at a velocity below the velocity threshold are considered stationary while tracks moving at a

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velocity in excess of the velocity threshold are considered mobile; wherein data concerning the mobile tracks is stored in said four-dimensional histogram, data concerning the stationary tracks being stored in a two-dimensional histogram, said two dimensions representing x-position and y-position within the video image.

- 5 5. A method according to either claim 3 or claim 4 wherein a cell size of the four-dimensional histogram varies in accordance with a measured speed in the image of each respective track.
6. A method according to any of claims 3-5 wherein the histogram is periodically
10 de-weighted in order to bias the result of the learning process (3) towards more recent events.
7. A method according to any preceding claim wherein the comparison process (4) classifies a track according to a comparison of the frequency of occupation of the corresponding histogram cell with an occupancy threshold.
- 15 8. A method according to claim 7 wherein the comparison process (4) acts to classify as normal behaviour a track adjacent or near a cell which is above the occupancy threshold, despite the track appearing in a cell below the occupancy threshold, where one cell is considered to be near another if the distance between them is below a predetermined distance threshold.
- 20 9. A method according to any preceding claim wherein abnormal tracks are filtered, whereby an active alarm signal (20) is generated in response to an abnormal track which resembles a number of other abnormal tracks, in terms of at least one of position, velocity and time.
10. A method according to any preceding claim wherein abnormal tracks are
25 filtered, whereby an active alarm signal (20) is generated in response only to an abnormal track which has been classified as abnormal on a predetermined number of occasions.

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11. A method according to any preceding claim wherein abnormal tracks are filtered, whereby an active alarm signal (20) is generated in response only to a track being classified as abnormal for the first time.
12. A method according to any preceding claim wherein abnormal tracks are
5 filtered, whereby an active alarm signal (20) is generated only in response to a filtered version of the classification rising above a predetermined threshold value.
13. A method according to any preceding claim wherein subsequent active alarm
10 signals (20) are inhibited for a predetermined time interval after a first active alarm signal (20) has been produced.
14. A method according to any preceding claim wherein subsequent active alarm signals (20) are inhibited if caused by an abnormal track within a predetermined distance of another track which has previously generated an alarm.
15. Apparatus for processing video images to detect an event of interest,
15 comprising:
 - a source of video images, producing a video signal (10) representing the video images to be processed;
 - a feature extraction device (1) receiving the video signal and producing data (12) representing at least one point feature detected within the image;
 - 20 - a feature tracking device (2) receiving the data (12) representing point features and producing data (14) representing tracks, being representative of the position and speed of each respective point feature, within the image;
 - a learning device (3) receiving the data (14) representing the tracks and producing a signal (16) representing a range of behaviour considered normal
25 by the learning device, in response to operation of a learning process on the data (14) representing the tracks;
 - a classification device (4) receiving both the signal (16) representing the normal range of behaviour of the tracks and the data (14) representing the

- 20 -

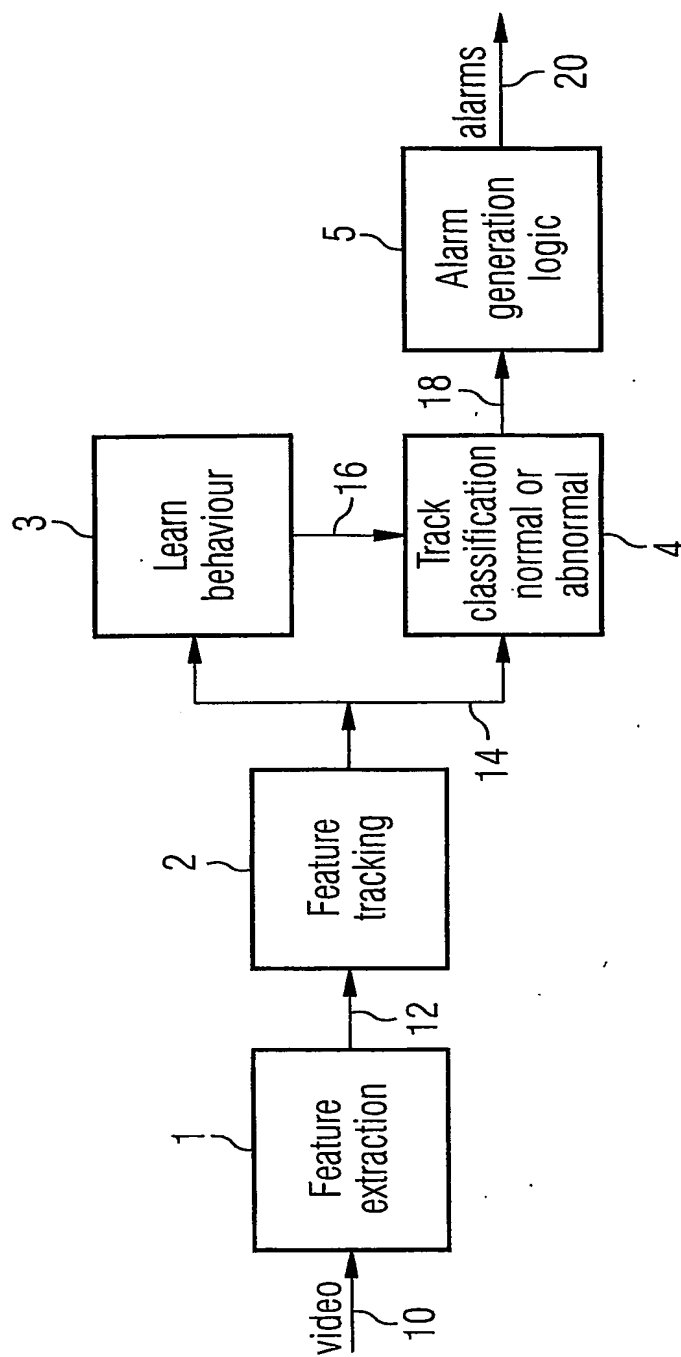
tracks, being adapted to compare the signal (16) and the data (14) and to issue a normal/abnormal signal (18) in accordance with the outcome of such comparison; and

- 5 - an alarm generation device (5) receiving the normal/abnormal signal (18) and generating at least one active alarm signal (20) in response to the normal/abnormal signal indicating abnormal behaviour of at least one track.

16. Apparatus substantially as described and/or as illustrated in the accompanying figure.

10 17. A method substantially as described and/or as illustrated in the accompanying figure.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/GB 03/02963

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 G08B13/194 G08B15/00 G06T7/20 H04N7/18 G08B13/196

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 G08B G06T H04N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 933 726 A (MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORP) 4 August 1999 (1999-08-04) paragraphs '0012!', '0016!', '0017!', '0021!'-'0025!', '0029!', '0030!', '0047!'-'0049!', '0057! claims 4-8 figures 1-7	1-4, 6-8, 10, 15
A	----- -/-	5, 9, 11-14



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

E earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

G document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

23 October 2003

Date of mailing of the international search report

30/10/2003

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Fax (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Dascalu, A

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/GB 03/02963

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 6 236 736 B1 (HUANG JIANZHONG ET AL) 22 May 2001 (2001-05-22) column 3, line 33 -column 4, line 42 column 5, line 52 -column 6, line 10 column 17, line 13 - line 51 claims 1-21 figures 1-7	1-3,7, 9-12,15
A		4-6,8, 13,14

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/GB 03/02963

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of Item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☒ Claims Nos.: 16, 17
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of Item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this International application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/SA/ 210

Continuation of Box I.2

Claims Nos.: 16,17

Claims 16 and 17 rely solely on references to drawings and are therefore so unclear (Art. 6 PCT, Rule 6.2a PCT) that no meaningful search is possible.

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims, or parts of claims, relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/GB 03/02963

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)		Publication date
EP 0933726	A	04-08-1999	US	6212510 B1		03-04-2001
			EP	0933726 A2		04-08-1999
			JP	11259643 A		24-09-1999
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			US	6185314 B1		06-02-2001
			US	6263088 B1		17-07-2001
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